SENATOR SHERMAN SPEAKS.

The Ohlo Statesman On the President and the Tariff.

PROTECTING HOME INDUSTRIES.

Encouragement of American Labor Paramount to All Other Questions -Voorhees in Reply-Congressional Proceedings.

Senate.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 4 .- Among the papers presented in the senate to-day was a petition handed in by Mr. Hale protesting against any change in the fishery treaties and in favor of the rights of American fishermen under existing treaties and legislation.

Mr. Cullom presented several petitions of the Illinois state grange endorsing the interstate law, favoring government ownership of telegraph lines; denouncing gambling "in futures;" favoring restriction of immigration as proposed in the Reagan bill; opposing abolition of the whisky and tobacco tax, and placing salt, lumber, sugar, etc., on the free

Among the bills introduced and referred were the following:

By Mr. Culiom-Amendments to his postal telegraph bill.

By Mr. Blair-To encourage the holding of national and industrial exposition of arts, mechanics, and productions of the colored race throughout the United States, in Atlanta Ga., in 1888-89.

Mr. Brown offered a resolution declaring that the present internal revenue laws were enacted as a war measure and that it has become the imperative duty of congress to enact appropriate legislation for their repeal at the earliest day prac-ticable. He asked that the resolution be laid on the table, and said that next Monday he would submit remarks upon it.

The senate then took up the resolution for

distribution of the president's annual mes-At 12:45 Senator Sherman took the floor and began his speech on the president's mes

Mr. Sherman said: "The president of the ited States, departing from the practice of his illustrious predecessors, dropped from his recent annual message all reference to the foreign relations of the country and to interesting questions in national affairs, even omitting the usual recognition of the Su-preme Being of the universe and postponing all things, celestial and terrestrial, until the surplus revenue be got rid of. The extra-ordinary message he (Sherman) felt called upon to consider; to inquire whether the ingers spoken of in it were exaggerated or not, and to examine the remedies proposed. The existence of surplus revenue had been a constant occurrence before and since the close of the war. Instead of its being a danger, it was an indication of continuous in crease of the domestic productions of the

crease of the domestic productions of the country and its foreign and domestic commerce and of steady improvement of its financial condition. Large surplusses, had frequently been dealt with wisely by republican administrations, being either applied by executive authorities to payment of the public debt, or its accumulation having been prevented by congress from time to time by reduction or repeal of taxes. If it had been the desire to reduce taxes Mine to time by reduction or repeal of taxes.

If it had been the desire to reduce taxes without reducing American production the task was easy, but the enormous powers of the speaker of the house were used to prevent even the presentation of such a bill, and in this the speaker had, it was understood, the hearty sympathy and support of the president and of the secretary of the treasury. The president had, on what he (Sherman) represident had, on what he (Sherman) regarded a frivolous reason, refused his sig-nature to the river and harbor bill, which would have appropriated more than \$10,000,veto of the dependent pension bill, he had

held from union soldiers appropriations made for their relief. The house, relief. refused too, had refused to provide for a system of coast defenses, for proper in crease and building up of the navy and of the commercial marine, for postal communica tion with South American states, and for the encouragement and support of public schools. It had also neglected or refused to appropriate \$8,000,000 for deficiencies admitted to be due, or to pass the senate bill for refunding to the several states the direct tax levied in 1862 (\$14,000,000). Had these several appropriations, sanctioned by the sen ate, been made by the house and approved by the president, and had the residue of the sur plus been applied to the purchase of the pub lie debt, the condition of the treasury, which now so alarms the president, would not have existed, the public debt would have been greatly reduced and improvements of would be in course of construction." The country had two distinct systems of taxation—one upon American production of spirits, tobacco and beer, and the other upon imported goods, the products of foreign nations. The first of these the president dis missed with a single sentence saving that none of those articles were necessaries, tha there seemed to be no just complaint of such taxation by consumers, and that there seemed to be nothing so well able to bear the burden with relationship to any portion of the people. with relationship to any portion of the people. It might be that there was no complaint of consumers. But could that be said of the producers of these articles? They were all primarily the product of the farm. Their chief cost was in leaf tobacco, corn, rye, wheat and barley. Did not farmers complain of the tax? If the president thought they did not he was greatly mistaken. Tobacco did not he was greatly mistaken. Tobacco manufacturers, distillers and brewers might

not complain because the necessary require ments of the collection laws gave them close monopoly, but the farmers, who had to sell to licensed dealers alone, did complain. The tax on whisky might (and to a certain extent did), restrain the use of whisky as beverage, and in that way the tax did good, but the taxes on beer and tobacco did not. Proceeding to details Sherman said: During the fiscal year ending June 30, 1887, the total value of foreign importations was \$683,000,000, \$233,000,000 of that amount being free of duty, so that as to over one-third of all articles of foreign production consumed in this country there was absolute free trade They were mainly such articles as, by reason of the climate, could not be produced here, and did not come into competition with do-mestic industries. With that kind of free trade he was in hearty sympathy. He would extend it to every article of common use, the growth or production of which in the United States was not profitable. It was exactly the opposite policy that was proposed by the president and by the school to which the president belonged. Bherman said that, as for himself, he believed in protesting all home industries, without respect to section or to

place or manner of protection, whether on the farm or in the workshop. The farmer performed as valuable labor as the artisan, and the rights of every producer should have equal and just consideration without fear or favor. And yet the president had selected that class of oduction under the name of "raw mate als" for destruction, and had especially se lected wool as an article not to be protected. His whole argument rested on the allegation that the price of wool was increased in extent of duty and that, but for the duty, the merchant could buy this wool cheaper South America and Australia. This ar This argu ment was fallacious, because the destruction of the wool industry in the United States

would at once advance the price of wool or would at once advance the price of wood on foreign markets. But even if the argument were true it would apply as well to all do-mestic productions and to all manufactures. Wool was a completed article of the farmer just as cloth was of the manufacturer and a coat was of the tailor, and the objection that the duty on wool raised the price to the sumer applied as well (if true), to the duty on cloth and on every article on the tariff list. The all-sufficient answer was that the duty encouraged the production of wool, the man-ufacture of cloth and of the infinite variety of articles produced by American labor competing with foreign let or. He regarded the bome production of raw materials as even of

more importance than manufactures. There more importance than manufactures. There was but one rule which had to be applied to all industries impartially, and that was to give to all forms of American labor which have to compete with foreign labor that fair and reasonable advantage and protection which would give the American producer a home market for home products. The object of the tariff laws was to encourage home manufactures in commettion with foreign manufactures in competition with foreign rivals, as well as to secure revenue, and, therefore, these laws should be as permanent therefore, these laws should be as permanent as possible consistent with the needs of the government. American citizens were encouraged to invest their money in expensive machinery and buildings, but they had no special privileges, no monopoly. All the world might, in this country, enter into competition with them. The president, however, seemed to think that they were making enemies. To chase away successful nowever, seemed to think that they were public enemies. To chase away successful manufacturers by change of duties was to legislate for the foreigner and against the American citizens. The most important benefits conferred by the tariff laws was that they not only diversified American indus-tries, but secured to the laborer employed in the manufactures higher—wages—and better the manufactures higher wages and better surroundings and advantages than were en-joyed by laborers in similar employment any-where in the world. The treatment of this question by the president was a delusion and a snare. Continuing, Sherman said he was willing (as the president enjoined), to take a broad and national contemplation of the subject, with a practical disregard of such local

and selfish claims as were unreasonable and regardless of the entire country. But he ould not do that and at the same time follow the recommendations of the president. He could not strike at the industrial interests built up by the tariff laws. He could not deepen and intensify the struggle now going on between employers and employed by in-viting the increasing of compeon between employers and employed by inviting the increasing of competition, crippling manufacturers and reducing wages. He greatly preferred a policy that would encourage home industry, diversify home industry, discourage importations, add to the external and internal commerce, open new mines, increase raw materials, light new furnaces, establish new rolling mills, factories and workshops, and develope the wonderful natural resources of the country. He preferred that policy which looked to the interests of the American peo-ple rather than to those of foreign nations. He preferred a policy of reducing prices by home competition rather than by foreign competition, of cheapening raw materials by increased production, by the improvement of increased production, by the improvement of rivers and harbors and by railroad competi-tion. In other words, he preferred the de-velopment, increase and growth of the pro-ductions of the country without regard to the policy or theories or interests of other na-Whatever might be said of other na tions, protection to home industries (as em-bodied in the tariff laws), was the best for

this country, and he, for one, proposed to maintain it, even against the advice of the president. The remainder of Senator Sherman's speech was devoted to a careful and elaborate explanation of our tariff laws and our finances. In conclusion he said: "The president (any president) in his elevated seclusion, approached only by flatterers and office species, should regard the interests and honor of his country, its development and prosperity, and the employment and happi-ness of his countrymen as higher far than the interests of foreigners or the develop-

ment of their products."

Mr. Sherman concluded his remarks at 2 o'clock, and Senator Voorhees took the floor and began a speech in defense of the message. He said contraction of the volume of currency had always been a policy marked by disaster and suffering and accursed by every friend of the general welfare of the country But when that abominable policy was still further aided and executed by snatching (as it were), the money of the people from their very hands at the rate of \$10,000,000 a month without necessity, excuse or palliation, every honest mind had to revolt against such wanton robbery. And yet, the day before recess, the senator from Colorado, (Teller), had sneered at the idea of the surplus being of any consequence and the senator from Ohio (Sherman), had also declared (not by cable from Paris, but on the floor of the senate), that it was fortunate for the country that there was a surplus of \$55,000,000 in the treasury. It would benefit the semator if he should become the republican endidate for the presidency next summer to explain to the people why it was fortunate that their money was gathered into the treasury in excess of all the uses, prescriptions and wants of the government instead of remaining in the pockets of the people. There was in the republican press and among republican politicians a determined, persistent and braze

reference. Consent was granted, and the speaker proceeded to call states in alphabet-ical order. Among the bills introduced was one by Mr. Springer of Illinois to provide for the organ-ization of the territory of Oklahoma. The bill provides for the creation of the new tercampaign of mendacity on this subject, and it would continue in the councils and field ritory out of the public land strip and all that part of the Indian territory west of the five work of the republican party, day by day morning, neon and night, until the frosts of civilized tribes, covering an area about as large as the state of Ohio. It provides all the machinery for a territorial government like next November come to wither and blast alike their falsehoods and their hopes. He denied that the president had departed one jot or tithe from the declaration of the last other territories, but does not assumes any jurisdiction over the Indian tribes except in conformity to treaty stipulations. Section 4 opens the public land strip to settlement democratic platform on the subject of taxa-tion. Incidental protection to home manu-4 opens the public land strip to settlement for homesteads only, and sections 5 and 6 provide for the settlement of the Cherokee outlets and Oklahoma lands by actual settlers through a commission to be ap-pointed by the president to negotiate with the Cherokees, Creeks and Seminoles, so far as such negotiations might be neces-sary Section 7 continus stringent pressifacturers always has been the policy of the democratic party. It was recognized in the last democratic national platform. He rejoiced in every element of American success He was proud of the inventive genius of the country and of its vast establishments where skilled labor abounded. He would sary. Section 7 contiains stringent provis encourage them in their gigantic career of development and usefulness, and he held that ions to prevent fraudulent entries and re-quires three years' actual residence before any patent shall issue to settlers. Provision the policy of the democratic party had been always ample for their prosper-ity and progress. That was the always ample for their prosper-ity and progress. That was the only safe policy for American manufacturers themselves. If it were once clearly under-stood that manufacturers as a class amended pied Indian lands, but in all cases said lands are to be reserved for actual settlers only and at a price not to exceed \$1.25 per acre Cattle leases are declared void and contrary to public policy and it is made the duty of the president to remove the lessees from said lands. All grants heretofore made to railthat they be enriched by means of fraudu lent taxes; that they accept the guidance o roads are forfeited and the power to create any public indebtedness by voting bonds or subscribing for stock in railroad companie or other corporations, by the territorial legis lature or by townships, cities or counties, is strictly prohibited. By Mr. Adams of Illinois-For the removal

the leaders of the republican party and join in the praise, then indeed perils would envi-ron the manufacturing interests of the country such as were never known before. If the democratic party, with its record of mor-than fifty years in the administration of the government and its frank and constant decla ration of principles, was to be charged with the folly of free trade every time an attempt was made to modify the tariff, the people would very soon and very clearly find out that such assaults were only made to divert public attention from the evil designs and schemes of plunder of which they were the victims. Proceeding to discuss the message of the president, he said it was a pleasure to him to declare that this remarkable state paper was true to the prin-ciples and teachings of the democratic party from its foundation by Jefferson eighty-seven years ago to the present day, and that the thanks of the laboring and business classes of the country were due to the executive for his stand on that vital issue, and for present-ing it to his countrymen in such shape and light that it never would disappear until the wrongs therein presented were exposed and redressed, and until the outrages of overtaxation ceased. Since the matchless and immortal inaugural of Jefferson on the 4th of March, 1801, no communication had ever emanated from a chief magistrate of this government more able, more elevated in statesmanship, more humane and benevolent in its purpose or more conducive to the general welfare and good government than the message under consideration. Coming down to the practical question of taxation he was aware that there was many objections to internal taxes, but on grounds far different from a desire to perpetuate enormous and unjust tariff taxes on the necessaries of life. For many years, and especially in several states, the whole system has been used as a powerful instrument of partisian political warfare and had been rendered edious to

every free-minded citizen. But, while the heavy taxes which had been laid by the war president and vice president by both house of congress,
By Mr. Hopkins of Illinois—To establish tariff on every article entering into the wants and necessities of the people were not re-duced at all, he submitted that the work of reform and reduction should be pursued in uniform system of bankruptcy.

By Mr. Payson of Illinois—Granting lands to honorably discharged soldiers of the late that field and the internal revenue system left to stand while subject to certain modifi war for the union; also to repeal the pre emption, timber culture and desert land laws; also to forfeit certain lands granted to aid in the construction of the Northern Pa-cific, Southern Pacific of California, Onta-nagon & State Line and Girard & Mobile railroads.

By Mr. Weaver of Iowa—For the establish-ment of a workal telegraph. cations. As to tobacco, he suggested that the tax on eigars and snuff might be retained and the rest of the tax abolished. The great bulk of abatement in taxation however, would have to take place in a care-ful and prudent review of the tariff. As a ment of a postal telegraph.

By Mr. Holmes of Iowa—Abolishing the duty of Sugar.

By Mr. Gear of Iowa—To prohibit the purchase of goods manufactured wholly or in most by convict labor.

choice between reducing the internal revenu or tariff taxes he would labor to cheaper woolens, linens, cotton fabrics, salt, lumber, coal, iron, steel and all other staple commodities rather than articles indulged in from acquired habits or fuxurious modes of living. After quoting some sentences from the president's message, Voorhees asked whether it was from such wise, conservative statements that charges of "free trade" were made

the postal telegraph of the United States; also a preamble and resolutions requesting the secretary of the interior to inform the house what amount of land approximately is at present withdrawn for each of the aided Pacific roads, what amount has been certified or patented to each and what amount remains against the message. Did it not rather seem that those who cavilled with Cleveland and denounced his views were such as had a pre-determined quarrel and who wouldn't ap-prove the declaration of independence if it came from his hands! He (Voorhees) would go far to protect American laborers in every uncertified or unpatested, and requesting the commissioner of public lands to furnish the respect and to comfort his daily life with generous laws, but he had never yet conceived it to be a commissioner of public lands to furnish the house by file or otherwise, for consideration at any time, whether, in view of the facts officially ascertained and reported by the Pacific railroad commissioners, any more of said uncertified or unpatented lands ought in equity to be transferred by the United States to those debtor and delinquent railroad companies; also to reduce letter postage to 1 cent an ounce. remedy for his privation and anxiety to in-crease the tax on his blankets and bedcrease the tax on his blankets and bed-clothing or on his salt and meagre tableware. The American people would have but small difficulty, as soon as the present improvised commotion had subsided, in determining that the president's promises, his arguments and his conclusions were alike impregnable and alike defied assault. Voorhees also quoted from the republican platform of 1884, wherein it pledges itself to "Correct irrequiparties of

By Mr. Mason-Instructing the judiciary committee to investigate the charges that necessaries of life, particularly coal and sugar, are held at unreasonable prices by what are known as "trusts," and to determine whether these trusts are prejudicial to the interests of the people and what steps are necessary to give the latter relief.

By Mr. Wheeler—Dispensing with proof of loyalty during the late war as a condition of restoration or admission to the remain rolls.

restoration or admission to the pension rolls in case of any person otherwise entitled

from the republican platform of 1884, wherein it pledges itself to "Correct irregularities of the tariff and to reduce the surplus," pledges that never yet have been attempted to be carried out to this day. If now, after this long day, leaders of the republican organization in congress and elsewhere assumed the attitude of tariff reformers, it would only be under compulsion of public opinion, invoked and aroused by the powerful statement and appeal of Cleveland. The tremendous financial power and endurance of the American people was glorious to the manhood and resources of the republic, but in giving orders, in shaping the

republic, but in giving orders, in shaping the policy by which the American people have been so strained, taxed and bitterly tested,

been so strained, taxed and bitterly tested, all the world knew that a blunder equivalent to crime had been committed and stubbornly persisted in. The question recurred as to the disposals of the results of this blunder-

ing policy. A generous pension for all, with all arrearages paid, liberal appropriations for the improvement of rivers and harbors, and construction of public buildings were all lau-dible objects, but would fall far short of re-

storing the immense surplus to circulation and affording relief. As a further remedy—

and, indeed, the greatest and most potent—the American people would be best pleased to see the public debt diminished, and if author-

see the public debt diminished, and if authority to purchase bonds not yet due was not to be found in the existing law, congress should promptly supply the defect. There was no bondage so cruel as that of a debt, and when the last government bond

was paid and the last government bond was paid and the last vestage of the national debt wiped out, there would be a jubilee year besides whose glories all other jubilee and centennial years would grow pale and insignificant. He had faith in its coming because the administration had at last been placed

upon sound principles and was being carried on by honest and able hands. The American

people would see to it that no backward step should be taken for the future. At the close of Mr. Voorhees' speech Mr.

Sherman moved that the message be referred to the finance committee, but action on that motion was withheld to give Mr. Teiler an

opportunity to make some remarks. Mr. Teller spoke briefly in reply to Mr. Voorhees' criticisms of his former statements. There

were ₹230,000,000 to become payable four years hence and how was this debt to be provided for if the revenues were to be reduced to the

level of current expenses. When, some years ago, it was proposed to exclude the Chinese

because they came here to compete with

American labor for wages, while their habits

were such that they consumed little or nothing produced by American labor, nearly all the democratic senators favored the proposition. Now it is proposed to extend to the Chinese the privilege of doing labor at home and sending the manufacturies here. He doubted if a democratic

house, even at the behest of the president and at the risk of loss of favor for refusal.

would venture to face the American laborer

with such a record.

The pending resolution, to refer the presi-

dent's message to the finance committee, was

not acted upon.
The chair laid before the senate unfinished

business—the educational bill. The senate

then went into secret session.

The nominations of the inter-state com-

merce commissioners were referred to the inter-state commerce committee.

House.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 4.-When the house re-

assembled to-day Mr. Mills of Texas stated the

speaker would not announce the committees

to-day, and asked unanimous consent that

members be permitted to introduce bills for

ade for the settlement of other

f dangerous aliens from the territory of the

By Mr. Townshend of Illinois—To limit the jurisdiction of United States courts in

patent cases and to protect persons who without notice, are bona-fide manufacturers

purchasers, venders and users of articles, machines and other things, for the exclusive use, manufacture or sale of which a patent has been or may hereafter be granted; also

a joint resolution to amend the constitution so as to provide for the election of senators by the votes of the people of the states; also to promote the establishment of free com-mercial intercourse among the nations of

America and the Dominion of Canada by the

creation of an American customs union or zollverien; also to organize the Indian terri-

consolidate certain tribes under a territorial

government and to allot lands in severalty among the Indians; also to establish a new department of industries and public works. The purpose of this bill is to transfer from various other existing departments and consolidate in the new department more or less the scientific hursang of parious.

more or less the scientific bureaus of agricul ture, labor, weather, improvement of rivers and harbors, coast and geodetic survey, geo-logical survey, construction of public build-

ings, lighthouse establishments, naval observa tories, patents, steamboat inspection service,

inter-state commerce, fish and fisheries; also

a joint resolution providing for the elevation of the president and vice president by a ma

jority of the votes of the people and the abol

ition of the electoral college, and the regula tion of the method of counting the votes for

part by convict labor.

By Mr. Morrill of Kansas—To abolish all

distinction in rank in pensions hereafter

By Mr. Anderson of Kansas-To create

tory under the name of Oklahoma

United States.

Adjourned.

By Mr. Boutelle—A resolution calling on the secretary of war for information whether it is true that flags, standards and trophies captured from enemies of the United States captured from enemies of the United States have been removed from the place where they were displayed as required by law and have since been concealed from the people, and if so, when, by what authority and by what reason; whether any propositions have been at any time made by persons in authority under the United States government for the surrender or delivery of any portion of said flags and trophies to any official or person in any of the states lately involved in reson in any of the states lately involved in re-bellion, and if so, by whose orders, by what authority and for what reason such propositions to surrender these sacred trophies of value of the nation's defenders were made, whether it is true that a portion of said flags and trophies was actually surrendered and delivered to persons having no right to their possession before the countermanding order of the president was issued.

By Mr. Reed of Maine—Proposing a con-

By Mr. Springer-To create a lakes and gulf waterway commission. This bill was prepared by a committee appointed at Peoria, III., in October last and provides for a com-mission to be appointed by the president to take into consideration the establishment of eep water navigation between Chicago and st. Louis and the gulf of Mexico. Bills were further introduced for the erec-

stitutional amendment granting women the

tion of public buildings at Fort Dodge, Ia., Sioux City, Ia., Fremont, Neb., Grand Island, Neb., Omaha, Neb., Plattsburg, Neb., Beatrice, Neb., and Milwaukee, Wis. Nine hundred and two bills have been introduced. Adjourned.

COFFEE, HUGS AND KISSES. All Figure in a Sensational New York

Divorce Case. NEW YORK, Jan. 4 .-- The trial of the case f Miss Clara Campbell, daughter of a once vell-known millionaire iron dealer of Toronto, O., who is sueing Charles Arbuckle, of this city, the millionaire coffee merchant, for \$100,000 damages for breach of promise, came up in the supreme court to-day. Mr. Arbuckle, in the course of his testimony. said he met the lady first in the spring of 1882; that he promised to marry her on her sking him, which she claims she did not. He gave her presents, but she went away in the spring and he never saw her again. The witness said that subsequent to again. The witness aid that subsequent to 1882 things were said and done by plaintiff to which he objected. Miss Campbell in her testimony said she was thirty-nine years old. She denied that she proposed to Arbuckle and related her story at some length. Letters from Arbuckle were produced, which were full of "H.'s" and "K.'s," which Miss Campbell said meant hugs and kisses.

A BRILLIANT WEDDING. Marriage of Nathan Kahn to Miss

Retzie Furst at St. Joseph. St. Joseph, Mo., Jan. 4.- [Special Tele gram to the BEE.]-One of the most important society events of the season was the marriage this evening of Miss Retzie Furst second daughter of Colonel Abraham Furst to Mr. Nathan Kahn, a wealthy young business man of this city. The ceremony was performed by Rev. Dr. Isaac Schwab, of the synagogue, at 5:30 p. m., at the palatial family residence, in the presence of a large number of invited guests. Over five hundred in-vitations were issued. Colonel Furst is the wealthiest and one of the most prominent of Jewish residents of St. Joseph, and the groom is a son of Samuel Kahn, of Baltimore, and more than a millionaire. The wedding presents were the most costly seen in this city in years, among them being checks for sums aggregating \$10,000 from the rela tives. Solid silver and gold and diamond were also numerous. The young couple left to-night for the east, and will be gone a couple of weeks, when they will return and make their home in this city.

Complaining of the Brotherhood.

St. Joseph, Mo. Jan. 4 .- | Special Telegram to the BEE.]-A bitter war is being waged between the society of stationary engineers and the manufacturers and others who emplo them. By an ordinance passed some years ago, it became necessary before a stationary engineer could be employed that he be examined as to his competency before a board of examiners composed of members of the Stationary Engineers brotherhood. The manu-facturers have nearly all signed petitions asking that the objectionable ordinance be repealed, as it leaves them entirely at the mercy of the stationary engineers, who re-fuse to let competent men act as engineers. and in some cases they have been compelled to close their establishments.

Too Warm For Comfort.

WASHINGTON, Pa., Jan. 4.- The citizens of Zellarville and vicinity are considerably exercised over a discovery on the farm of Simon Bane. Smoke was noticed issuing several days ago from the ground, and in order to ascertain its origin a number of neighbors assisted in making excavations. When only a few feet down the ground became so hot the men had to quit digging. It is stated to day that hot pieces of clay were thrown up and that the smoke has become very dense.

Compromised the Claim. CINCINNATI, Jan. 4 .- The suit of David Armstrong, receiver of the late Fidelity National bank, against Whitely, Fassler Kelly, the Champion Machine company, E. L. Harper & Co., the Swift's Iron & Steel works and the Toronto Reaper & Mower company, was settled to-day by consent, or order, directing the receiver to compromise the claims.

Terrorized By Bandits. Nogales, Ariz., Jan. 4 .- A band of inde pendent Sinoloa bandits have been terrorizing the people of southern Sonora, a state of Sinoloa, for some time. A party of these characters the other day strangled to death an old woman and robbed her of \$1,000. Two of the men, who are in jail under sentence to

Steamship Arrivals. New York, Jan. 4 .- [Special Telegram to the BEE. |-Arrived-The Greece from, Lon-

e shot, have made a confession, implicating

another party, who escaped.

don; the Noodland, from Antwerp; and the Italy, from Liverpool. ROTTERDAM, Jan. 4.—Arrived—The P. Caland, from New York. QUEENSTOWN, Jan. 4 .- Arrived -- The Penn

The Coal Fleet Moves. PITTSBURG, Jan. 4 .- An opening was made through the channel this morning, and about 3,000,000 bushels of coal will get out for shioment to Louisville and Cincinnati.

HE WAS AFTER THE REWARD

An Asthmatic Plays a Very Sly Confidence Game.

SHERIFF M'CALLUM HOODWINKED

A Country Girl Suicides On Account of Her Lover's Perfidy-Negotiating For a Park-Loup City Incendiaries.

Sheriff McCallum Confidenced. NEBRASKA CITY, Neb., Jan. 4 .- [Special to the BEE.]-Sheriff McCallum was rather handsomely taken in by a confidence game a few days ago, which was even more sucessfully played on Sheriff Barker, of Red Oak, Ia., a day or so later. The sheriff received by mail from Denver a postal card giving the description of two men wanted there for various crimes, and that were supposed to be coming east, and would most likely be found in company with an old man, of whom a minute description was given, and who was badly afflicted with asthma and could further be identified by a tatooed mark on his right arm. The next day a stranger called on Sheriff McCallum and asked for a called on Sheriff McCallum and asked for a strictly private interview, which was granted. He was the most asthma afflicted man alive. He informed the sheriff that he knew two men who were badly wanted in Denver and for whom heavy rewards were offered. He agreed to put the officer on their track and in the way of the large rewards, simply to get the men out of his way. They were then stopping at Weeping Water and he would go there, bring them to Nebraska City, and a posse was to meet them at the depot He warned the officers that the men were desperate and advised him to come armed and guarded. Everything was nicely ar-ranged, and the stranger was incidently in-duced to show his right arm. The tatooed mark was there and the sheriff felt sure of his game. The man then remembered that he was rather seriously financially embarhe was rather seriously financially embar-rassed. He asked for a little work, was willing to saw wood to carn enough to pay his expenses of the trip. There was no wood to saw but the sheriff kindly offered him \$5 as a loan with a promise of more if the scheme worked successfully. The money was accepted reluctantly, as he said, because he was a stranger but more probably because he was a stranger, but more probably because he worked so long and carnestly for a small reward. He left for Weeping Water for his men which was the last seen of him here. The return passenger train was met at the depot, however, by the entire police and sheriff force, armed to the teeth, and returned to the city disgusted when it began to dawn upon them that they had been sold. Next daw word reached the city that the sheriff at Red Oak was taken in on the same game to the tune of \$50.

Suicide of a Lovelorn Lass.

Hastings, Neb., Jan. 4 .- [Special Telegram o the Bgg.j-News has just reached the city of the suicide of Rosa Eddy, a young girl living five miles north. She took a dose of strychnine Saturday night while in a fit of despondency, caused by the desertion of her lover, who had became infatuated with an-other rural beauty. The friends of the girl endeavored to keep the suicide a secret, but the facts leaked out and the coroner is now holding an inquest. Great indignation pre-vails in the community over the action of the recreant lover. Loup City Incendiaries.

LOUP CITY, Neb., Jan. 4.—[Special Telegram to the Ber.]—The citizens of this place are very much agitated over an attempt to fire the store of H. J. Shapp & Co., on the west side of the square. An empty oil barrel with one head out was laid down and a lighted candle held in a potatoe was placed inside the barrel and papers placed around it in such a manner that when the candle burned low the ers would ignite. The room has long be used as an oil room and if once started would have spread very rapidly. This is the third attempt within a few months to fire that side of the square, in different buildings each time. The motive cannot be surmised.

Want it For a Park.

NEBRASKA CITY, Neb., Jan. 4 .- [Special to the BEE.]-The twenty-three acres of school land adjoining the city on the west, and known as the Fulton tract, was yesterday offered for sale at public auction by C. E. Carter, deputy land commissioner. The land was appraised at \$200 per acre. A number of our enterprising citizens formed a syndicate to purchase the land and present it to the city for a public park, it being the handsom est piece of land for park purposes in the state. It was agreed among all not to pay more than the assessed valuation, but the scheme did not work, as outsiders soon ran the bids up to \$375 per acre, Mr. Rottenan even increasing his own bids. ing an intermission another petition was cir-culated in favor of the city, and all bids were withdrawn, and the land taken from the market and will again be advertised for sale Another effort will be made to secure it for a city park.

An Important Railway Suit.

Lincoln, Neb., Jan. 4.- [Special Telegram to the BEE.]-An interesting railroad suit has been commenced in Gage county which will be a test case on the ground required for a right of way. Several years ago the B. & M. acquired and are using a 100 foot right of way out of Beatrice. When the Rock Island built to that city it purchased of the Burlington, for four miles out of the city, fifty fee of this right of way. One of the owners o the land crossed now sues the Rock Island for damages and trespass, claiming that the fee of the land is his and that the Burlington has no proprietary rights except on the right of way for its individual use. The test case involves right of way of at least \$30,000 to the Rock Island.

Newton Bradley's Body.

NEBRASKA CITY, Neb., Jan. 4 .- [Special t the Bgg. |-The remains of Newton Bradley, who was shot and killed at Boston, Colo., by the city marshal last week while attempting in company with a gang to take the town were brought here this morning for burial He was classed as a very reckless desperade in Colorado and western Kansas, and at the last election at Huron, in the latter state, he made a desperate fight to steal the ballot box but was beaten off. His parents reside in this city and are among Nebraska City's most respected citizens. He has also several brothers of good standing residing in Omaha The funeral was held this morning at 10 o'elock.

Weeping Waterworks. WREPING WATER, Neb., Jan. 4 .- | Special Telegram to the BEE. |-Our citizens are jubilant to-day over the vote cast vesterday for bonds in the amount of \$15,000 for waterworks. Out of a total of 138 votes only one opposed the measure. The council will advertise for bids at once and work will begin just as soon as the contract can be let. Weep-ing Water's prospects for the coming year are very bright.

Gave Himself Away. NEBRASKA CITY, Neb., Jan. 4 .- [Special to

the BEE.]-Several days ago a man giving his name as John Neils was arrested here for drunkenness and sent up for ten days. While he was being arrested a stranger, who repre sented himself as a detective, volunteered the information that the prisoner bore a very close resemblance to a man wanted in San Francisco for robbing the mails, and for whose apprehension a heavy reward was offered. Deputy Sheriff Huberle immediately wired to the San Francisco authorities for information, and an answer was received with a full description of the man wanted, which was not that of Neils, but a perfect one of the man who first furnished the police

with the information. Now the officers are looking for the "detective," as they have good reasons for believing he is the man wanted by the California authorities, but no trace of him can be found, nor has he been seen in the city since he gave the self-con-victing information to the police.

ANOTHER SWINDLING SCHEME A Stranger Induces St. Joseph Coal Dealers to Cash Bogus Checks.

St. Joseph, Mo., Jan. 4.- Special Tele-

gram to the BEE !-- For the past two or three days a neat swindle has been successfully worked in this city which has resulted in the coal and wood dealers losing several hundred dollars and the premises of a private citizen being converted into a coal and wood yard. Mr. Hazard Craig, of the wholesale firm of Englehart, Winning & Co., lives at No. 1508 Frederick avenue and is well known throughout the city. On Monday and Tuesday last, a man representing himself as a friend of Mr. Craig where the latter was known, and as Mr. Craig himself where he was not, visited the various wood and coal yards of the city and ordered from each two tons of Richmond coal. In payment for the coal he presented a check signed by Kahn & Furst for \$25, payable to "currency." This check was cashed and the money taken out to pay for the coal and \$17.50 in change handed back. The coal was then ordered to be sent to 1508 Frederick avenue. Mr. P. be sent to 1998 Frederick avenue. Mr. P. Morley, who owns a coal yard, took his check to the State savings bank to-day and found that it was not honored. Messrs. Kahn & Furst were visited and pronounced the check a forgery. About this time Mr. Craig was seen, having just returned from dinner. His place had been besieged with coal and wood wagons all day and the drivers had insisted on delivering the coal, although warned by his wife that no coal or wood had been ordered, and that coal was not used at all on the place. Enough fuel was left on the place to last Mr. Craig twelve months.

DULUTH'S PROSPERITY.

Her Banks Increased From Four to Ten in One Year. DULUTH, Minn., Jan. 4.- [Special Telegram to the Brg.]-The opening of Stewart & Brett's bank to-day gives Duluth ten banking institutions in place of four a year ago. th a combined capital and surplus of \$1,930, 000 as against a capital and surplus of \$818. 000 in January, 1887. Three of the new banks are at the west end and four of them add \$210,000 to combined capital and surplus. The consolidation of the Union and Duluth national banks will increase the total figures of capital and surplus to \$2,000,000. Duluth i rapidly becoming a banking center. She de serves to be and all her banks report business as first rate while all are increasing heir facilities constantly. A glance at the figures of the clearances as published weekly show Duluth to stand usually about nineteenth in the list of American financial cen ters and among cities having four or five times her population and claiming to do sev eral fold more business than Duluth. The activity of national banks is remarkable and is an encouraging feature of the business.

The loans of the various banks in the city now is, in round numbers, \$4,400,000, and deposits, \$3,500,000. WORK OR STARVE.

The Reading Management Agrees on an Address to the Miners.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 4.—President Corbin General Manager McLeod and General Super intendent Sweigert have agreed upon an address to the miners ordering them back to work. If they refuse their places will be filled by other men.

The Situation Unchanged.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 4.—The situation in Reading and here is practically unchanged. Freight traffic, the officials declare, is regular and unimpeded. All vacancies caused by the strike have been filled. Work is going on as usual at Port Richmond to-day

Seventeen Collieries Working.

SHENANDOMI, Pa., Jan. 4.—Seventeen indi vidual collieries in Shenandoah and the Mahoning district wereworking to-day and more are likely to follow. All have agreed ver-bally to pay present wages pending any set-tlement the Reading company may make.

The Reading Strike Growing. READING, Pa., Jan. 4.—The Reading com pany's forty-five mines are stopped, and 20 000 mmers at least are idle. Some place the number of men idle at 50,000 in the Schuyl kill basin alone, which with 20,000 in the Lehigh make the number quite formidable.

The Lady Knights.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 4.-Mrs. Lenora M. Barry, general investigator of the Knights of Labor, has issued a circular letter to the female members of the order wherever found. It deals with the subject of the condition of workingwomen and giris, and strongly advocates the expenditure of money for education instead of strikes.

News From Sandwich Islands.

San Francisco, Jan 4 .- Advices from Honolulu to-day are to the effect that Godfrey Brown, minister of foreign affairs, has resigned and that Premier Greene's resignation is expected. The situation there is very threatening and only the presence of Amer-ican, English and French men-of-war pre-The supreme court has not yet lecided on the legislative dispute.

lowa Agriculturists.

CEDAR FALLS, Ia., Jan. 4.-[Special Tele gram to the BEv. |-The first annual convention of the Iowa Agricultural and Industria association opened here to-day with a large attendance. The proceedings will last two days. Among the prominet lowans who are here and participate in the debates are James Wilson, L. A. Coffin, C. F. Clarkson, State Dairy Commissioner H. D. Sherman and President W. J. Chamberlain, of the Iowa Agricultural College. A number of interest-ing papers on agricultural topics were read

Senator Allison's Tariff Talk.

DUBUQUE, Ia., Jan. 4.-Senator Allison, who leaves to-morrow for Washington, said in an interview to-day that the party that failed to do its share in speedily reducing tariff taxes would lose its public favor. The necessity fer some action was great and congress would be compelled to act. He did not wish to outline any definite plan, but said the parties were so divided that in order to reach any result mutual concession nust be made. He would be willing to re peal the tobacco tax and the sugar tariff and further enlarge the free list.

A Short Treasurer.

Logan, Ia., Jan. 4 .- | Special Telegram to the BEE.] - With the coming in of the new county treasurer it has been discovered that his democratic predecessor, Mr. I. H. Hill, has an apparent shortage in his accounts of from \$20,000 to \$25,000. An investigation is now going on, though there is great surprise at what is learned, as Mr. Hill was an up-right citizen, of good habits and life and his friends are at a loss to account for the de-

Will Build a Union Depot.

Sloux City, Ia., Jan. 4.- | Special Tele gram to the BEE. |-The Jobbers' association is to-day in receipt of positive advice from authorities of the Northwestern railroad company stating that a union depot will be built here this year without a peradventure.

GLENWOOD, Ia., Jan. 4 .- [Special Tele

gram to the BEE.]-C. H. Dyar, greeer, assigned last night. Liabilities, \$23,000.

HELD HIM WITHOUT BAIL,

Result of the Preliminary Hearing of Lawyer Billings.

FAST LOSING HIS FRIENDS

Public Sentiment Almost Unanimoud

That He Is a Cold-Blooded Murderer-Haddock Cases to Re Dismissed.

Waived Examination. WAVERLY, Ia., Jan. 4.- Tae preliminary examination of Lawyer Billings was concluded somewhat abruptly, and the accused was remanded to jail to await the action of the grand jury, charged with the murder of County Attorney Kingsley. This result is hailed with satisfaction by the community here. At first Billings had many friends and partisans among the residents of this county, but since the people have been put in possession of all the circumstances connected with the famous tragedy public opinion has completely turned, and now it is doubtful if Billings has a single friend in the county, the uni-

versal opinion being that he is guilty of one

of the most ruthless murders that ever dis-

graced the state.

Billings' cross-examination was continued by Mr. Ellis, attorney for the prosecution. The prisoner seemed if anything a trifle more cheerful than usual during the intermissions, discussing with the magistrate and attorneys ordinary topics with the utmost coolness. This is supposed to be accounted for from the fact that he had derived a certain degree of solace from the encouraging counsel of his attorney, who arrived yesterday and who was closeted with him a long time last event ing at the jail. Certainly nothing of a consoling nature has transpired in the progress of the trial. On the other hand, each steptaken has apparently only thickened the gloom about him, while every effort of his own to extricate himself has only sunk him deeper in the mire. When the coroner arrived to-day he produced the papers found upon the person of Billings, which the prosecuting attorney proceeded to cross-examine the wit-ness upon. To this the attorney for the defense objected, claiming that the papers would in no wise determine how Kingsley come to his death. This objection the magis-trate overruled on the ground that as the de-fendant had referred to them so frequently

in his direct examination it was proper that he should also be cross examined upon them. The attention of the prisoner was then called to a copy of the letter purporting to have come from his wife to Kingsley, but which he claims was written by himself for the purpose of obtaining positive evidence against deceased, or for the purpose of decoy. In this letter the supposed writer ap-peals to Kingsley for money to assist her in getting out of a delicate position in which he getting out of a delicate position in which he had placed her, and also says that her marital relations with her husband had been such that he must become suspicious, and she would be obliged to tell him all, when he would kill Kingsley. With some reluctance Billings admitted that the statements in this letter were false. Next the purported confession of Mrs. Billings was produced, duly sworn to before Billings was produced, duly sworn to before him, and containing his notarial scal. This, he said, was prepared by himself. Some of the statements it contained were true and others false. Billings frequently interpolated in his evidence the remark that none of the documents was shown to Kingsley; that they were prepared a long time before with the exception of the dates thereon, which he had written at different times. written at different times. Most of the papers bear the date of the tragedy.

Upon the motion of the prosecuting attorney to place these and other matters upon the records of the defense, Mr. Miller again objected. There was no proof, he said, that the papers were ever presented to Kingsley, and hence they could not be used as evidence The prosecutor insisted that they were exidence, and evidence of importance. On the night of the shooting Billings spoke of them as evidence to show why Kingsley had shot as evidence to show why Kingsley had shot him, and why should they not be used as evi dence to show why Billings murdered Kings-ley. Billings had more than once spoken of being released upon a writ of habeas corpus, In such proceeding the record alone would be referred to, and it was imminently proper that these documents, the most damag-ing of eyidence, should appear thereon. Mr. Miller, in reply, said that upon his honor as an attorney his client would, attempt no habeas corpus proceeding, and rather than to permit this improper evidence to appear of record, and to allow an examination of the witness in this regard, they would waive examination. This proposition the prosecution eagerly snapped up, and it was thus settled upon after a fruitless attempt on the part of upon after a runtless attempt on the part of the defense to have the examination to ap-pear of record as having closed before the introduction of any defensive testimony, a a plain effort to wipe out Billings' conflicting

Mayor Holt then rendered his decision that the defendant, having waived examination, should remain in jail to await the action of the grand jury. During the forenoon Billings frequently incurred the displeasure of his attorney and was several times. of his attorney, and was several times snubbed by that gentleman, who apparently ntends henceforth to conduct the case him self. After the adjournment the attorney asked permission of the state, as an act of humanity that the defendant be allowed to be visited by his wife. Mr. Ellis, before make ing this concession, said that he would confer with Mr. Dawson, who was appointed to succeed the murdered man as county at torney. Mr. Dawson is the juror who con-ducted the examination at the coroner's inquest. He is a shrewd lawyer, and his un-tired efforts brought to light much damaging evidence against Billings which might other wise have remained concealed.

Gathering at Des Moines.

DES MOINES, Ia., Jan. 4.-[Special Telegram to the BEE. |-Colonel Hepburn are rived to-night and opened headquarters at the Kirkwood. He is warmly greeted by many admirers, who hope to see him elected senator. About twenty members arrived today, and with the army of candidates the hotel lobbies begin to have the usual stir and bustle preparatory to the opening of the legislature. All the candidates for speaker are here except Mr. Wilbur, of Floyd county. He is expected in the morning. The speakership fight is, so far, concealed below the surface, nothing new having been devel-oped, save that it is rumored to-night that oped, save that it is rumored to-night that Mr. Berryhill, of this city, is to be a candi

Haddock Cases Dismissed.

Sioux City, Ia., Jan. 4. - [Special Telegram to the BEE. |-It was expected that the cases against the men accused of the murder of Rev. George C. Haddock, would be called in the district court to-day. They would have been called had certain papers been received from Attorney O'Connell, at Fort Dodge. As soon as these papers are received the state will ask that the cases against John Arensdorf, Paul Leader, Harry Sher-man, A. L. Leavitt, Albert Kosnitski and Sylvester Ganda, be dismissed. The cases against Henry Peters, L. Plath and George Triber, who have not been arrested, will stand. This action has no effect on the of Fred Munchrath, already convicted as a conspirator.

Iowa Liquor Permits.

Sioux Cirr, Ia., Jan. 4.- [Special Telegram to the Bra.]—The board of supervisors to-day heard the application of the parties asking permits to sell liquors under statute regulations. A large crowd of interested citizens attended the proceedings. There is on file a petition remonstrating against the board granting any such permits and this is numerously signed. The objections are brought on legal grounds.